

long series of rulings in the House of Commons and in the Parliament of India and in our own Legislature in the past have laid down that where an ordinary Parliamentary opportunity will shortly occur to discuss the subject matter of an adjournment motion, then permission of the Speaker to the adjournment motion should be refused. To take specific cases, where the matter could be raised on the estimates or on the voting of demands or where the matter could be raised by moving an amendment to the Address in answer to the King's speech, adjournment motions have been disallowed.

I consider that it is only in very exceptional circumstances and where no ordinary parliamentary opportunity is available that the appointed order of business should be upset and I therefore disallow the motion.

Restriction and reduction in fresh admissions to Engineering and Medical Colleges and Technical Institutions.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The second motion is tabled by Sri B. Hutche Gowda and Sri Mulka Govinda Reddy. It is as follows:—

“That the business of this House do stand adjourned to raise a discussion on a matter of definite urgent public importance and of recent occurrence, namely, the restriction and reduction in the number of fresh admissions of students to the Engineering and Medical Colleges and other Technical Institutions.”

For the same reasons for which I disallowed the first motion, I also disallow this adjournment motion.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM (Jagalur).—While accepting the ruling of the Chair, I have only one suggestion. In all such cases, before the Chair gives the ruling, the Chair may be pleased to consult the House as to how the subject matter is urgent. That was the usual practice. Thereafter, the Chair may give its ruling. Nothing

prevents the Chair from giving a ruling

Mr. SPEAKER.—I have made myself very clear. I admit that the subject matter of the adjournment motion is definite and important. My own doubt is as regards the urgency.

ADDRESS OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA.

Members of the Mysore Legislative Council and the Mysore Legislative Assembly,

When I addressed the Legislative Assembly on 20th March 1952, I said that it would be the last occasion on which I would be addressing that House. Its dissolution marks the close of a chapter in the history of this State and of India. The Constitution framed by the people of India, through a Constituent Assembly, brought into being the Sovereign Democratic Republic, which is now in full working order. General Elections were held all over India and in Mysore in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. The magnitude and importance of the Elections attracted world-wide interest and attention. The peaceful and orderly way in which the elections went off earned the admiration of lovers of democracy all over the world. Their well-merited approbation is not confined to the vast electorate alone but also extends to the gigantic number of officials who bore the responsibility of conducting the elections. Truly India has made a success of Democracy.

The two Houses of Legislature, which I am meeting to-day, are the first to come into being under the Constitution. A special responsibility therefore rests on your shoulders to make the Constitution function in its true spirit. You set the standards for the succeeding Legislatures and the manner of your deliberations and conduct of business will go to make the precedents and the unwritten law in this sphere. It behoves you therefore to act in an exemplary spirit of patriotism, and show a proper regard to constitutional

(H. H. THE MAHARAJA.)

propriety. I am confident that the relationship among the individual members of the Legislature, and the parties in the Legislature will be governed by the fine qualities of self-restraint, harmony, goodwill and mutual understanding.

My Government have assumed office under very difficult circumstances. They are now faced with a big budget deficit. Acute scarcity conditions in the north-eastern portions of the State which are causing anxiety to my Government on account of the hardships and privations suffered by the people and cattle of the area, are threatening to make the big deficit bigger. Government have to balance the budget and at the same time provide funds for the relief of the people in these tracts. Economy in expenditure, wherever possible, has to be relentlessly effected. I must say therefore that my Government look to you for a sympathetic understanding and appreciation of these difficulties, born of circumstances beyond their control.

My Government initiated a new food policy immediately after assumption of office by the present Ministry. This new policy, I am happy to state, has proved to be the forerunner of a reorientation of food policies in other States. The removal of restrictions on the movement of food-grains outside the statutorily rationed areas has brought immense relief and satisfaction to the people of the State. It is hoped that free movement and increased production of food-grains will inevitably bring down prices. Whether there should be a step forward towards complete decontrol is engaging the attention of my Government. A removal of all controls is fraught with the possibility of richer people buying up and storing available stocks in disproportionately large quantities and thus creating scarcity conditions. This may lead again to short supply, higher prices and consequent hardship to people. It may even necessitate a reimposition of controls as it happened four years ago. It is this factor which

makes those who are responsible for administration rather apprehensive about an abrogation of all controls. It would be more prudent to adopt a cautious policy in the process of reaching a state of complete decontrol.

In my last address, I had referred to the failure of rains in some parts of the State. Distress conditions still continue in certain parts of the State particularly in Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts. My Government have been watching the situation closely. Prompt steps were and are being taken to afford relief to the people. Measures to alleviate distress have already been taken. Arrangements have been made to start a large number of distress relief works to provide employment to the people. Action is being taken to supply fodder at subsidised rates and free of cost to a limited extent. Orders have been issued to sanction seasonal remissions on a liberal scale. The collection of the non-remittable portion of the land revenue assessment has been postponed. These measures have considerably relieved the hardship and suffering in these areas. There have been good showers during the last month. Let us hope that Providence will bless us with better conditions this year.

My Government consider that the educational system requires reformation. Its defects have to be remedied. The student who acquires knowledge should also know how to work. Work makes him a better and a more useful citizen. I am sure this very important and urgent problem, which comes before you for discussion will receive your earnest consideration and that your suggestions will help my Government to formulate a reformed system of education.

My Government are also considering the advisability of making better provision for the management of State-owned industries. They have to be run on business lines. It is imperative that they should be freed as far as possible from official routine and other delaying and defective methods; quick action, drive and initiative are necessary to make these industries work more efficiently and profitably.

My Government propose to place the following Bills for your consideration at this Session :—

1. The Mysore Kolar Gold Fields Municipal Bill.
2. The Mysore Silkworm Seed (Control of Distribution) Bill.
3. The Mysore Places of Public Resort Bill.
4. The Mysore Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill.
5. The Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Bill.
6. The Mysore Restriction of Habitual Offenders Bill.
7. The Mysore Prohibition of Smoking in Show Houses and Public Halls Bill.
8. The Mysore University (Amendment) Bill.
9. The Mysore Ministers' Salaries and Allowances Bill.
10. The Mysore Legislature (Salaries) Bill.
11. The Mysore Court Fees (Amendment) Bill.
12. The Mysore Drugs Control (Amendment) Bill.
13. The Mysore High Court (Amendment) Bill.
14. The Mysore Village Panchayets and District Boards (Amendment) Bill.
15. The Mysore Town Areas Bill.

Let me say in conclusion that you are privileged to be the few chosen representatives of the State. The onerous responsibility of making the State more and more progressive rests on you. I am confident that you will discharge that responsibility with wisdom, ability and integrity.

Report by the Speaker to the Assembly of His Highness the Maharaja's Address.

Mr. SPEAKER.—As required by the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, I report that His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to address the Members of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council, assem-

bled together yesterday and I place a copy of the Address on the Table of the House.

Laying of Ordinance on the Table.

*Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Minister for Law and Education).—Sir, I beg to lay on the Table of the House, the Mysore University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1952 (Mysore Ordinance No. III of 1952), promulgated by His Highness the Maharaja in pursuance of clause (1) of Article 213 of the Constitution as required by clause (2) of the said article.

Point of order re. presentation of Budget for 1952-53 on 20th itself.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM (Jagalur).—I rise to a point of order. In the original programme that was supplied to us, it is said that His Highness the Maharaja has fixed 20th as the date on which the Budget will be presented to this House. Under rule 19, the financial statement shall be presented to the Assembly on such day as His Highness the Maharaja has directed. It is imperative. Accordingly, in the original programme it has been stated that 20th was allotted as the date for the presentation of the Budget. So, according to it, the financial statement ought to have been presented before this House to-day. But, contrary to that, we find in the list of business for to-day that presentation of the budget is omitted. It is irregular and contrary to the direction of the Maharaja.

Secondly, we are not aware when the Budget is going to be presented. Except for the reports in newspapers that it is going to be presented on the 23rd, we do not know the exact date. 23rd is not the day fixed by His Highness the Rajpramukh.

Thirdly, according to the reports in the papers, if 23rd is the date, I submit that the members of this House will have absolutely no time to study the Budget. According to the original programme, we have four days' time,